THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1835.

MONTHLY STRAWBERRY.

New Haven, (Con.) Jan. 10, 1835.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

SIR—At the proper time for transplanting the *monthly strawberry*, (Spring) I shall forward some to you as you request.

My stock originated from *seed* obtained from plants imported from France. I have also some of the French vines, but they are worthless—that is, they are poor bearers. Those from the seed bear very abundantly, unless checked in their growth by severe drought. In dry weather, therefore, they should be *watered freely.*

The mode of cultivation, which I have found most successful, is to transplant early in the spring, (every spring) parting the bunches into as small portions as practicable, leaving a small root upon each portion. A bunch will furnish about twenty roots. These are set, if in a border for edging, six inches apart—if in a bed, ten inches apart. They are hoed sufficiently to keep down the weeds, and require no other care except watering in dry weather.

The soil should be rather poor. A good coat of *fresh horse manure*, containing a good deal of litter, should be dug in, so as to be *buried about five inches under the surface.* Unfermented manure, with a mixture of straw, thus buried, appears to yield the best supply of food in the latter part of the season, when the plants most require it.

The soil of my garden is a light sand. Treated as above described, this strawberry produces more (taking the seasons through) than any other that I am acquainted with.

I am, sir, with much respect,
yours, &c.
NOYES DARLING.

To I. I. HITCHCOCK, Esq.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

Sir—Several valuable works of this class have been recently published, and appear to meet with a general appreciation, by those interested—of their utility there can be no doubt, as their tendency to diffuse a correct taste and a more general knowledge of the matters of which they treat, is apparent to all.

Among the popular publications on horticultural subjects, none, we believe, havebeen received with more approbation, than the treatise published by Mr. Prince, of Flushing, a few years since—as it contains a mass of information in a small compass, and its descriptions supplied a desideratum of useful and interesting reading to the purchaser, as well as cultivator of ornamental plants.

A new edition of this work,—omitting those parts which the author has ably supplied in separate and exclusive works,—with short and concise descriptions of all ornamental trees, plants, flowers, &c., as have been introduced since the last edition was issued, or were omitted in that, would, no doubt, be received with favor by all admirers of the floral kingdom. It would afford a fund of useful matter, which the rapidly increasing taste for horticulture demands, and add another wreath to the chaplet, which the author has so deservedly earned by his publications, on this and kindred subjects. P.

ORIGIN OF "HERBEMONT'S MADEIRA GRAPE."

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

* * * Since I wrote to answer your inquiry, I have learned a little more concerning the origin of the vine called "Herbemont's Madeira." It certainly has been received from France, under different names, and also from Madeira. It is most undoubtedly one of the most esteemed families of vines in Europe. In certain situations in this country, Charleston for example, it does most admirably well. It has been received from France by the names of "Muscat gris," "Pineau," and "Maurillon." I have not yet been able to learn by what name it has been received from Madeira. It changes some of its characters so much in this country, as scarcely to be known again—for here it grows to the size and vigor of our strongest native vines. The nomenclature of the vines is, in Europe, in such a chaotic state, that it would take the labors of at least twenty Hercules to clear it up. Now that this culture is fairly begun in this country, we should be very particular with our names; and confusion in nomenclature is frequently inextricable, at the same time that it is exceedingly disadvantageous to the cultivators. The names should be short, if possible, and unchanged after they have been adopted. I would suggest, for example, that the excellent kinds introduced by the names of "Norton's Virginia Seedling," and "Cunningham's Prince Edward," be simplified, by suppressing every thing but the names of the gentlemen entitled to the honor of naming them. N. HERBEMONT.

[From the Cultivator.]

SINGULAR APPLICATION OF GRAFTING.

New-Paltz, Nov. 3, 1834.

Sir.—I have a very valuable apple tree which had the bark eaten off a few inches above the ground, by mice, in the winter, and I took the following method to save the tree. I took four small twigs from another tree, and engrafted them below the wound, in the manner of side grafting, and loosening the bark above, bent the twigs and split them under the bark until they came parallel with the body, then covered them well by banking the dirt above the wound and grafts. I left the earth around one season, then cleared it away, and found two had taken. These have commenced to form new bodies, and the tree, from all appearances, is as thrifty as ever, and the twigs have grown in two years to the bigness of your thumb.

I am, dear sir, your humble servant,
ABRAHAM STEEN.

To J. BUEL, Esq.

Green Vegetable Manure.—The value of green vegetables as manure was strikingly proved by me in the spring of 1833. I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six sets of potatoes; under three of these sets I placed green cabbage leaves, but the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up, the plants over the cabbage leaves yielded about double the produce of the other.—*J. D. Parks, Dartford Nursery, January*, 1835,

A Frenchman by the name of Bilot, is said to have invented a machine which will discharge 120,000 balls, of half a pound each, at one shot.

A rail road is proposed between Portland, Me and Montreal, Canada. The route is said to be favorable.

THE FARMER.

[From the Southern Planter.]

ON MANAGEMENT OF FARM DUNG.

As the indispensable necessity of repeated applications of *dung*,—that is to say, putrescent animal, and vegetable matters, for recruiting and preserving the fertility of the earth,—is universally admitted, every means by which the quantity of this important substance may be enlarged, or its efficacy, increased must be a valuable acquisition. By a careful consideration of scientific principles, and applying them according to circumstances, the attentive husbandman may adjust his own practice; enlarge the quantity, and improve the quality of his farm dung; and thus add to the fertility of the country.

Sir Humphry begins with vegetable substances, and shows that green succulent plants contain the largest proportion of easily soluble matter. He recommends, therefore, that they be ploughed into the ground while they are still fresh and green about the time of their flowering. But it must be remembered, that the generality of green plants can be used to greater advantage than that of ploughing them immediately into the ground as manure. Besides, if the plants are to be raised on the ground which they are destined to manure, that ground must either be possessed of a tolerable share of fertility, or the plants must be of a puny growth, and the quantity of manure thus obtained inconsiderable. Hence it is evident, that a great part of the substance of which these plants are composed, must be derived from the soil; and ploughing in the plants is not a great deal more than restoring to it that of which it had been recently robbed.

Dry straw, that is the stems of plants; dried and hardened in the air, is justly represented as widely different from tender green plants, being possessed of little easily soluble matter, and much woodly fibre. To overcome the resistance to solution which this substance has acquired, it is commonly submitted to some kind of firmation; and Sir Humphry expressed his doubts of the propriety of indiscriminately adopting this practice, recommending rather to cut straw small and keep it dry, till it be ploughed into the ground. So long as farmers must keep live stock, and not only supply them with variety of food, but, for the sake of health and cleanliness, accommodate them with a comfortable bed of litter, it is not probable that there will much straw remain even of the worst quality, to be used in the manner here recommended. But it may not be improper to take under consideration a prescription so directly opposite to ordinary practice.

Sir Humphry does not here give explicit reasons for prescribing the application of unfermented straw as manure, reserving these till he come to treat of composite manure. He only says, that "though it would produce less effect at first, yet its influence would be much more lasting;" which no doubt would be the case. But the farmer expects a prompt return. The soil, indeed, is continually consuming all dead animal and vegetable substance committed to it; and, gradually reducing them to total dissolution, absorbs the dissolved matter, and yields it again for the nourishment of growing plants. But when such substances are dry, they imbibe moisture partially, and the decomposition is languid and slow. If, however, a quantity of straw, steeped for some days in water, till it becomes soft and pliant, be put in the ground, two or three inches under the surface, any plant, growing over, or contiguous to it, will in a short time assume a deep verdure and vigorous growth and grow for some years with remarkable luxuriance after the conformation of the straw is annihilated and no traces of it left.—Hence it would appear, that straw soaked and supplied in water, would be preferable to straw; for though, by the force of fermentation, the component principles of vegetables are disengaged; and such as are capable of taking a gaseous form, are dissipated committed to the ground; yet they would ferment more freely in the ground, by being first well soaked in water, and Sir Humphry approves of a slight incipient fermentation, for which the presence of water is requisite. As straw alone, however, is seldom used as a manure, any farther consideration of process of fermentation, and its effects, may be waved till we come to composite manure, which chiefly occupies the attention of the farmer. For the same reason, the judicious remarks of this celebrated author, on manures from animal substances, may be passed.

The dung of horses, cattle, sheep, &c. is itself a composite, consisting of animal matter mixed with the undigested fibres of their food; and we are informed, that it yields nearly the same products as vegetable substances. This substance is always less or more moist when voided; and if continued so, soon decomposed and disappears in the soil with which it is mixed; but if suddenly dried, will keep in perfect preservation for a long time, and almost lose its peculiar fetor; it will even long preserve the same appearance when afterwards buried in the moist earth. The dung of live stock is still more compounded by the straw and offals which have served for their litter; and this mixture forms the dung-hill, on which the farmer depends for renovating the fertility of the soil. The management of the substance, in such a manner as to render it most efficient, is therefore of great importance; and on this, we are favored with the opinion of this illustrious philosopher. "A slight incipient fermentation" says he, "is undoubtedly of use in the dunghill;" (and indeed it is unavoidable;) "for by means of it, a disposition is brought on, in the woody fibre, to decay and dissolve when ploughed into the soil."—And again: "Too great a degree of fermentation is very prejudicial to the composite manure of the dunghill; it is better that there should be no fermentation at all before the manure is used, than that it should be carried too far." To form a candid judgment of this opinion, it seems proper to take a view of the putrefactive fermentation, in those varieties which circumstances produce.

The three great agents of fermentation—water, a warm temperature, and air, have each their peculiar effect, as their presence is less or more abundant. If fermentable substances are immersed in water, the process goes on very slowly; the parts of the subject are rather separating, than the component principles disengaging; and this is accelerated by heat. When the subject is exposed to the free access of the air, a hot fermentation quickly commences, which is most rapid in a warm temperature, and when there is just moisture enough to keep it alive. Thus circumstanced farm dung quickly consumes, more than half, perhaps, of its bulks escapes in vapor and gas; and what remains, by being rendered less soluble, must yield less support to vegetation. Our senses may convince us, that such is the case, if we will take the pains to make use of them, and should overcome the prejudice so generally prevalent, for wasting both the bulk and value of farm dung by fermentation, before it is ploughed into the ground. It is vain to attempt to check the rapidity of fermentation in dung, thus exposed to the influence of that process, by watering, as Sir Humphry justly observes, for when it is lain up open to the air on all sides, no more water will adhere to it, than serves to hasten its consumption.

Some degree of fermentation will indeed be ever operating in this highly putrescible substance, before it can be carried to the field; but it is more economical to controul, than to accelerate it. The component principles might then be preserved almost entire, and turned into the ground in that state. As fermentating proceeded a genial heat would be raised in the soil; the volatile principles escaping, get directly to the support of vegetation; and the more refractory parts would be gradually dissolving, and both yielding food to plants, and mending the construction of the soil. To allow the fermentation, Sir Humphry prescribes covering dung with compact earth, so as to seal it up from the access of the air, having first dried it as much as possible. In this, he is perhaps, not quite correct. Turning it over to be dried, would provoke the fermentation; and it would be impossible to make it so dry as to be incapable of fermenting. Besides, as the fermentation is most violent when water is present in a low proportion, the consumption would be rapid, and the residue of little value. But the dunghill, which is daily augmenting, cannot be sealed up. The prescription for its site is more commendable. He directs that it be shaded as much as possible from the rays of the sun, and that it be an excavation, paved in the bottom, from which no water can spontaneously escape. If all the dung litter, and every kind of refuse putrescible matter, about a farm, be successively collected into such a place, blended together, and regularly spread with a level surface over the whole space, the mass can then be duly compressed, to exclude the too free admission of air. Over this, any urine of the live stock, which the litter has not absorbed, chamberley, and every kind of foul water, should from time to time be sprinkled, and when these are not sufficient, plain water should be added, to keep the surface always quite moist. When farm dung is managed in this manner, all its parts being brought nearly in contact by compression, and the small interstices filled with liquid, the fermentation is restrained, and the manure is suffering very little loss, either in bulk or fertilizing quality;—at the same time, it is undergoing a very important preparation. The fibres, soaked in putrid water, though not consumed, are much weakened; the cohesion of the parts is relaxed; the

elasticity destroyed, and the mass is fitted to dissolve in the soil, and yield abundant nourishment to growing vegetables, the volatile and moist soluble parts not having been previously dissipated by a powerful fermentation. If a quantity of farm dung be taken out of a wet dungstead, and laid loosely up to the air, it will be cool at first; but heat will soon be generated; it will smoke violently, and emit very pungent effluvia; which may convince any one, that the value of the manure has been preserved by being kept in that situation.

From a dungstead of this description, where all the different matters are blended together, closely compressed, and equally soaked with putrid water, different sorts, to suit different soils or purposes, cannot be taken; but one sort suitable for all soils and crops, will be more valuable than all the possible sorts or varieties. It is believed, that farm dung, managed as above, may be successfully applied to every kind of soil. Soils, indeed, which are dry and friable, and easily disposed to fall into fine mould, sooner operate the decomposition of unfermented dung, than those which are cohesive, and more retentive of water, but such dung, by fermenting in the soil, has a powerful effect in mellowing soils of the latter description.

REPORT

By Mr. Sherrard of Morgan county, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred certain memorials from Morgan, Frederick and Shenandoah Counties, praying for a Geological survey of the State of Virginia, with a view to the discovery and developement of its Geological and Mineral resources.

The select committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions from the counties Morgan, Frederick and Shenandoah, on the subject of a geological and chemical survey of the state, have had that subject under consideration, and respectfully report:

1. In looking to the example of other countries, as well as of several of our sister states, it would appear that great practical importance is attached to the geological and chemical enquiries which they have respectively instituted. In conjunction with extensive and minute topographical surveys, many of the governments of Europe have set on foot systematic and detailed enquiries into the geological features and mineral resources of their respective domains. France, Sweden, Russia, several of the German and Italian states, and Great Britian, have shewn great activity in pushing forward these investigations. The latter government especially, has distinguished herself by the most liberal and steady zeal in developing those natural resources of the land, which form the basis of her wealth and power. The ordnance map of Great Britian, which is yet only in part published, and which, besides topographical, contains also geological, details, is looked upon as a signal proof of the liberal spirit and practical wisdom of the government of that country. In this country likewise, a growing conviction of the great importance of such enquiries, has led several of the states to make provision for extensive practical surveys, on a plan somewhat analogous to those conducted in Europe. The survey of Massachusetts under the superintendence of professor Hitchcock of Amherst college, has already been completed, and judging from the immense mass of details, under the head of economical geology, embodied in his comprehensive report recently published in a very large octavo volume, there can be no doubt that the community for whose benefit the survey was undertaken, has been amply gratified by the important discoveries it has brought to light, and the valuable practical bearings of most of its details. In this report, we behold a state possessing but little variety of geological features, displaying an amount and diversity of resources, (in part until now undiscovered, and never before arranged so as to be understood,) which cannot be contemplated without pride and satisfaction. Maryland and Tennessee are following the wise example of Massachussetts, and there is reason to believe that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York will, either during the present or the next year, authorize similar undertakings. In the preliminary report of professor Ducatel of Maryland, will be found the most abundant evidence of the practical benefits which are to be anticipated from such researches.—Though based upon a merely superficial reconnoissance of the state, this valuable document developes a number of interesting facts in its geology, of which little or nothing had been previously known, and from which new impulses to the enterprise of extensive districts of the state, may be confidently expected to proceed. The subsequent report recently presented to the legislature of Maryland, embodying all the details of the first year's operations in regular survey, has not yet reached us, but from what we learn, the developements which it contains are of a character to enlist the wisdom and patriotism of the state very warmly in the prosecution of the survey. Of the practical utility of the researches now in progress in Tennessee, the published reports and other documents relating to the subject, speak in the most unqualified and encouraging language. The labours of professor Troost, to whom this survey has been committed, have already contributed a large amount of useful information relative to the mineral and agricultural resources of the soil of Tennessee. In the other states above alluded to, the adoption of similar measures for the investigation of their natural territorial resources, has been delayed from year to year by considerations of *economy*, to which the heavy debts accumulating in the prosecution of public improvements, have constrained them to defer. But no doubt appears to have existed of the real utility and highly important practical bearings of judiciously conducted geological and chemical surveys. Indeed, notwithstanding the heavy incumbrances under which some of those states are now labouring, projects of such surveys are at this time under discussion in their legislatures; and there seems to be no doubt, that either now or at some early day, the necessary provisions will be made for commencing the investigations desired.

2. Witnessing the valuable results of these researches in Europe, and in some parts of the United States, we should of course anticipate similar benefits from enquires of this nature conducted within our own territory. Nor would it be necessary, in order to feel convinced of the utility of such a survey as applied to Virginia, to refer in detail to those particulars in the physicial character of the state, upon which it would bear with the most direct and prominent advantage. All are willing to admit the great extent and value and diversity of our mineral wealth, and at the same time to confess that its distribution through our territory, its precise boundaries in any one locality, its exact nature as ascertained by science, and its susceptibility of economical and profitable application to the purposes of commerce, manufactures, and the arts of life, are matters of which scarcely any thing as yet has been accurately determined. The mere surmises of ignorance on the imperfect observations of the inexperienced explorers who have examined without any adequate lights to direct the investigations, appear to have furnished nearly all the knowledge upon these points, of which we have as yet become possessed. To feel thus assured of the existence of a great variety of mineral riches within our territory, and at the same time, except in a few instances, to have availed ourselves but little of the benefits it proffers, and to know but little of its position, nature or extent, are certainly in themselves powerful reasons for the adoption of some scheme of systematic, minute and extensive research. But, however obviously the advantages of such surveys might be inferred from these considerations, in connection with the acknowledged benefits which other states have derived and are deriving from them, your committee have felt it incumbent to enquire more particularly into the specific bearing which enquiries of this nature would have upon all the great divisions of our territory. In attending to this point, a number of interesting particulars have come to their knowledge, some of which are perhaps not generally known, and all of which still further confirm them in the belief, that such a survey as the one in question, cannot fail to prove eminently advantageous to our state. Most of the facts here referred to, have been discovered by mere accident, and by persons seemingly unconscious of their importance; consequently, little or no improvement of them has been made, and no researches undertaken to ascertain their real exent or value. In adverting to the beneficial application of such a survey to the several great divisions of our territory, your committee feel at liberty to touch only on some of the more prominent particulars in which its utility would be felt; and, indeed, it is only in the actual progress, or at the completion of the investigation, that the most important of its practical bearings can be appreciated and understood. Discoveries of great general interest and of invaluable local importance, would, there is reason to believe, reward even the earlier efforts of those connected with the enterprise; and districts of the state, at present almost deserted from supposed meagreness of resources, would behold spread out beneath their soil, the rich earths, which were soon to diffuse fertility over their hills and plains, or the valuable rocks and ores from which enterprise was to derive new incentives to exertion.

3. Commencing with the tide water portion of the state, your committee would remark, that the vast marine deposit of shells and other calcareous matters which underlie a great part of this region,

may be considered practically, as well as in a scientific aspect, as one of the most important features in the geology of the state. The exhausted soils of many of the eastern counties, are already exhibiting the most astonishing proofs of the fertility which this calcareous matter is capable of bestowing, and it may be confidently expected, that when a more extensive and systematic attention to the employment of this manure shall have been adopted throughout eastern Virginia, a degree of agricultural wealth and prosperity will be realized, of which a few years since, or even at this time, it would be difficult to conceive. To the rapid, general and successful extension of this ameliorating system, there can be no doubt that a geological and chemical examination, extended to all the eastern counties, would be in a high degree conducive: in most of them marl has already been discovered: cliffs of it appear on all our rivers, and sometimes for miles, an uninterrupted bed of this precious manure forms one or both of the confines of the stream. But of the composition of its numerous varieties, of the districts which they severally occupy, and of the value of various earths with which they are associated, but little general or systematic knowledge has been acquired. To one individual, the able editor of the Farmers' Register, the state is indebted for nearly all that has been done on the subject. But how important would it be to investigate the extent and character of this deposit more minutely; to trace it upwards from its first appearance near the mouths of our rivers; then, by transverse lines, to explore all the counties in its range, and at each step of the investigation to ascertain its agricultural value by chemical analysis.

Within the tide-water district also, but in a region to which the common marl does not generally extend, another deposit of even higher fertilizing properties than the former has recently been discovered. This substance, called green sand, from its consisting of granular particles of a green aspect when dry, is geologically an *older deposit* than that which embodies the ordinary shell marl. In the beds of the latter, however, in many situations, a very large per centage of the green sand has been discovered, and the value of marl is believed to be much increased b the presence of this ingredient. The extent of this immense green sand deposit is yet conjectural, but that it reaches, with perhaps no interruption, from the Potomac to the Roanoke, may be confidently asserted. It shews itself on our rivers at a distance varying from a few miles to 20 or 30 from the head of tide, and it may be interesting to remark that the geologist of Maryland, guided by the experience of those who ascertained its existence in Virginia, has recently discovered a continuation of the deposit thoughout the neighboring state. Of its relative value in the different localities, nothing is yet known; respecting the depth and breadth of the deposite, scarcely any thing has been ascertained. Here then would be an important field of geological and chemical enquiry, and one in which the agriculture of lower Virginia could not fail to be deeply interested.

Associated with this deposit, and generally forming the superior stratum, is an extensive formation of selenite or gypsum. Whether this be an invariable attendant of the green sand, is of course undetermined, since of that deposit so little is yet known—but so far as observation has yet extended, it would seem to be a general associate of the green sand, specimens from the Potomac, Rappahannock, Pamunkey and James rivers, agreeing in containing some portions of gypsum.

In this region too, a variety of clays suitable to different species of pottery, are known to exist, an examination of which would doubtless lead to the introduction or extension of an important branch of industry. *Alum earth* and *copperas earth*, of which immense quantities are found in Maryland, and applied to the manufacture of alum and green vitriol, exist also in this part of our state, and probably in great abundance. Bog iron ore, one of the most valuable of all the ores of that metal, would also be met with extensively. Bordering on this region, at its upper limit, a variety of valuable products might be expected. In the south especially, the *secondary* rocks immediately adjacent to the *granite* ledge, would be deserving of particular attention. In this vicinity might be anticipated a third deposit of fertilizing marl, identical in position with the gunpowder marl of New Jersey. A stratum of magnesia earth has, within a few years, been discovered at one point along this line—and it is not improbable that its value, either in agriculture or in the manufacture of epsom salts, may lead hereafter to its profitable employment. Chemical examination would determine the value of these various matters, and new incentives might thus be given to the manufacturing enterprise of this portion of the state. The several varieties of water furnished by springs and wells would also form a subject interesting to health, and in other respects practically useful.

4. The space extending from the granite ledge t the Blue Ridge, embracing all the varieties of primary rock, containing the yet imperfectly traced gold region, the bituminous coal fields, and a vast variety of other mineral wealth, is next to be considered. Here, to trace out the gold region entirely through the state, would be an important and useful work. From what is already known of this deposit, there is every reason to augur its great extent and value. Indications of this metal have been found even in Goochland, and at other points far removed from the supposed line of the formation. A systematic enquiry on the subject would evidently result in much practical advantage, not only by opening up new discoveries, but by preventing those ruinous expenditures which are occasionally incurred for want of the proper guides to enquiry and research. The coal fields of Goochland, Chesterfield and Powhatan, from which eastern Virginia has already reaped so many benefits, would present a most interesting subject of geological examination. To ascertain the dips and convolutions of the various strata overlying and subjacent to the coal, and to investigate more attentively than has yet been done, the line of out crop connected with the coal, might lead to discoveries of no small importance to the prosperity of the state. That the real extent of those coal beds is not yet accurately known, is evident from the discovery of indications of this mineral in situations at some distance from any of the workings; for instance, on the line of the contemplated Richmond and Fredericksburg rail-road.

In Prince Edward too. bituminous coal is found, and there is reason to believe that the seam from which the specimens have been derived, forms part of a very extensive basin of this mineral.—Nor is it improbable that between the Richmond and Prince Edward deposits, and in the same geological range towards the north, this valuable mineral might be brought to light. Among the granite and feldspar of the region we are now considering, valuable deposits of porcelain clay are already indicated. A stratum of this substance is known to exist in the vicinity of Charlottesville, and specimens have recently been obtained from a bed in Goochland, which in appearance, give promise of considerable value. That this earth will be found in many places throughout the region referred to, there can be no doubt. The rock feldspar, from which it is produced by the slow action of the elements, is an important constituent of our granite, and exists in some places in a separate mass. It is with this rock that the earth is mingled in certain proportions in the fabrication of porcelain; and the very beautiful material of this nature, now so successfully manufactured in Philadelphia, is formed of the clay and feldspar procured in the vicinity of that city and Wilmington, localities in the same geological range with the region in our state to which we now refer.

In this region too, will be found valuable beds of iron ore of various kinds, some of which are already known and wrought. Serpentine and magnesian rocks also occur, in connection with which the valuable ore from which chrome yellow is manufactured, may be expected to exist.—In the vicinity of the South-west and Buffalo mountain, on both sides, a variety of important minerals are embedded. The shale of this ridge in Amherst and other places, yields, by the action of the atmosphere, great quantities of green vitriol, which impregnating the water as it filters through the rock, gives rise to some of the most powerful chalybeate springs in the United States. To the east of this ridge a belt of blue limestone appears, which would seem to be a continuation of the Potomac marble. From the continuity of this narrow vein through Maryland, high up into Pennsylvania, it would appear to constitute a very important feature in the geology of this district.—It crosses the Potomac, and rises in one or two places before it appears very distinctly at Everettsville, and then shows itself very abundantly in Amherst, where it is associated with marble of superior quality. On the eastern side of this belt, is a large vein of flint, which experience shows to be equal to the common gun flint. Copper occurs very abundantly on the west side of the Buffalo ridge, and would probably be found interruptedly in same range throughout the state. In the continuation of this line, it is found abundantly in Maryland, associated with iron and manganese. These metals would appear to be associated with it in Amherst. The vein of copper in this county was largely worked prior to the revolution, and the impression prevails that a valuable per centage of gold is contained in the ore.—Such is the fact in regard to a copper ore which is now wrought in New Jersey, and analysis might be usefully directed to this point with reference to the Virginia ore. The particulars here stated are

only a few of what might be gleaned from the personal observations of intelligent farmers or scientific tourists, who have paid attention to the geology of this region, but they are abundantly sufficient, in the mind of your committee, to evince the advantages which this section of the state would derive from systematic geological and chemical enquiry.

5. The valley of Virginia would offer a multitude of valuable discoveries, and among them extensive beds of coal would certainly be numbered. The anthracite recently discovered in the counties of Berkeley, Augusta and Morgan, and the extensive mines of bituminous coal of Hampshire, indicate what may be anticipated from minute and judicious research. If we look to the inexhaustible deposites of this precious mineral, which the enterprise of Pennsylvania has brought to light, and with which, perhaps, more than any other of her vast mineral resources, she is now building up the permanent fabric of her wealth and power, with what satisfaction should we welcome a discovery which, properly improved, may lead to an equally enviable condition of prosperity in one of the loveliest and richest sections of our state. In this region, the noble ranges of the North and Warm Spring mountains, with their numerous subsidiaries, would furnish an almost unexplored field to the geologist. Valuable metallic ores, in addition to those already discovered, and new medicinal springs, would here reward his labours. The sandstones, limestones, slates and marbles, yet reposing unbroken in the hills, would all be subjects of interesting observation. He would examine also the rich saline deposit of the caves, and the gypsum with which it is sometimes abundantly associated. The beautiful and copious fountains in the Warm Spring valley, including the Warm, Hot, Sweet, Alum and other springs, would claim his scientific scrutiny. The other waters, such as those of Bath in Morgan county, and Augusta, would also be examined. These and a variety of other objects to which geological and chemical enquiry might be profitably directed in this region, have an importance which must give peculiar interest to the prosecution of such researches in the great valley of Virginia.

6. Beyond the Alleghany we behold a region of almost unparalleled natural riches. Here we have the vast bituminous coal formation of the west, as extensively displayed as in Pennsylvania; and in addition, salines and a gypseous formation with which even New York cannot compete.—The immense strata of this region, sweeping with a gentle inclination from the mountains, extend far west, until they reach the Mississippi in nearly horizontal planes. The ocean that once rested on this vast tract, besides the legible impressions of his former sway, visible in almost every rock, has left deep in the earth, and in some places extending to its surface, the rich treasures of salt with which his waves were once freighted. In some places, as at Abingdon, this saline matter would appear to exist beneath in massive form.—Amid the spurs of the Alleghanies are abundant evidences of coal: metallic ores, among which may be enumerated lead and iron, are also found in this western region. Here, too, are poured out many of those healing waters to which crowds of invalids now annually resort. In a word, this portion of the state teems with matters of interesting enquiry. Yet it is only at a few points that its treasures have been opened up, and but little certain is yet known of their relative arrangement, of their extent, or their comparative value. This vast territory is destined by its mineral riches alone to become at some future day, one of the most prosperous and wealthy districts of the state, and no part of Virginia is more deeply interested in procuring a geological survey.

7. Besides the numerous points of enquiry alluded to in the above brief review of our territory, there is one investigation which would be applicable to all sections of the state, and which would undoubtedly contribute to the general benefit of our agriculture. We refer to a systemtic analysis of all the important varieties of soil within the state. This would be a work of great labour, but would unquestionably repay the state one thousand fold.

8. Keeping permanently in view the peculiar practical bearings by which such a survey should be directed, a proper attention should also be paid to those general and scientific relations, which the progress of the investigation would disclose. In many instances, the generalizations of science would be found of great utility in guiding observation; and the determination of many interesting questions of a purely scientific nature, would be incidental to the practical researches of the geological and chemical enquirer. The relative ages of all the great formations of the state, might eventually be made out; the periods at which disturbing causes, at many points, broke up and contorted the stratification, and the relations of the various agencies which have formerly been in operation in our territory to those now in action, both as to quantity and kind, would all be elucidated in the progress of the survey. The geologists of Europe, are so well aware of the interest that attaches to this portion of the United States, on account of the diversity and extent of its formations, that they are, at this moment, looking with impatient anxiety for some systematic effort to unfold its true physical character, and to bring fully to light the treasures that lie hidden beneath its surface.

In the execution of the proposed geological and chemical survey, your committee would observe, in conclusion, that the most advisable plan would seem to be, to divide it into two parts: namely, 1st. A geological reconnoissance of the state, with a view to the general geological features of our territory, and to the chemical composition of its soils, minerals and mineral waters: and, 2d. A detailed geological survey of the various sections of the state. The first part of the plan would possess of itself a separate and independent value, would be attended with but little expense, and would furnish to a succeeding legislature, the most satisfactory means of estimating the value of a detailed survey, and of deciding of pausing at the point to which we should then have attained, or of proceeding directly to the execution of the entire scheme.

In conformity to these views, and with the object of advancing directly to the accomplishment of the first part of the plan, your committee beg leave, respectfully, to repor the accompanying bill.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the Library of Useful Knowledge.]

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

In the extensive territory and varied climate of the United States, several breeds of horses are found.

The *Canadian* is found principally in Canada, and the Northern States. He is supposed to be of French descent, and many of the celebrated American trotters are of this breed. We will speak of some of them when we describe the paces of the horse.

The *Conestoga* horse is found in Pennsylvania and the middle states—long in the leg and light in the carcass—sometimes rising seventeen hands, used principally for the carriage; but when not too high, and with sufficient substance, useful for hunting and the saddle.

The *English* horse, with a good deal of blood, prevails in Virginia and Kentucky; and is found, to a greater or less degree, in all the states. The Americans have, at different times, imported some of the best English blood. It has been most diligently and purely preserved in the Southern States. The celebrated Shark, the best horse of his day, and equalled by few at any time, was the sire of the best Virginia horses; and Tally-ho, a son of Highflyer, peopled the Jerseys.

In the back-settlements, and in the south-western states, is a horse resembling the wild horse of the Pampas, already described, and evidently of the same origin.

The Flemish and Dutch Horse.—The *Flemish & Dutch* horses are large, and strongly and beautifully formed. We are indebted to them for some of the best blood of our draught-horses, and we still have frequent recourse to them for keeping up and improving the breed. They will be more particularly described when the cart-horse is spoken of.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

We take the following observations on Sheep Husbandry from Silliman's Journal, 1824. It is contained in a "Notice of an excursion among the White Mountains of New Hampshire, &c. with miscellaneous remarks by James Pierce."

"From their elevation and latitude, the grazing lands situated in the northern part of New England, are best adapted for sheep. The great consumption of fodder incident to long winters, so objectionable to the raising of cattle, is more than compensated to the merino sheep proprietor, by an improvement in the quantity and quality of wool, which is much affected by climate. In tropical countries, sheepare *dressed* with hair—in more temperate, the wool is generally short and coarse, but longer and finer in cold regions. In Spain, two and a half pounds of wool, is the average product of their merinos, and of a quality inferior to ours—in the middle States, and valley of the Hudson, the same; on the elevated ground in the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts—three, and in some flocks, four pounds.—

In the southern and middle part of Vermont, from four to four and a half. In Maine the average is five; and in a few choice flocks, six pounds the sheep. The best merino wool of Europe, is from the bleak mountains of Saxony. The quantity and quality of wool is also considerably affected by the food, management and selection of flocks, as nature bountifully provides a dress for all animals according to their wants. Furs are found to be good, and thestaple long, in proportion to coldness of climate.

"The northern parts of the United States and Canada, in addition to climate, have for the raising of wool, an important advantage over England, and the south of Europe, in cheapness of soil—much land being required for the support of sheep. The fee simple of good sheep farms in America, can be procured with the amount of the annual rent and taxes of the same quality of ground in England."

[From the Turf Register.]

BIG-HEAD IN HORSES.—A CURE.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over your January number for the present year, I saw an inquiry from a Plain Farmer, requiring some information relative to the big-head in horses. I will say to him that it is not only a cure for big-head, but also big-jaw and shoulders, I have known it to cure many valuable horses. I have no *doubt* of the disease being scrofula.

TREATMENT.—*Bleed freely once a week;* for three or four weeks give best corn. Put one ounce of the Bi-chloride of Mercury, (better known by the name of corrosive sublimate,) in one pint of alcohol, let it digest, then rub the part affected twice a day, morning and evening, until the part blisters well, then anoint the part with sweet oil, in a few days it will commence healing, then repeat the application once or twice more, and the horse is cured without the least scar or in the least disfigured. M.

[From the same.]

DISEASE IN A YOUNG POINTER.

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 27th, 1835.

Mr. Editor:—Though personally unknown to you in your public capacity, as the conductor of a Sporting Magazine, I feel well acquainted. I have a young dog, (a pointer,) of great promise and value, which has beentaken with a disease known here as the jerks. It appears as the sudden contraction of the muscles of a limb. It proceeded, as I am induced to believe, from a slight attack of the common distemper. If you know of any remedy or could send me any pamphlet treating of the disease, you would confer a lasting favor on one who is fond of the pointer to extravagance, and who would most willingly oblige you in any possible way. Yours,

J. M. P.

[We do not know that this dreadful effect of that most terrible disease, the distemper, can be cured. It were better to touch still deeper the spinal marrow, and put an end at once to his disorder and its miseries. This nervous affection results, no doubt, from some injury of the spine. We have lately saved the life of a very splendid young dog, presented to us by Mr. T. P. Gaskill of Philadelphia, by the valuable recipe communicated by a correspondent. *Common salt*, a table spoouful dropped at the root of the tongue and the mouth kept closed until it dissolves. It will vomit *immediately;* if not sufficiently relieved, repeat the dose the next day or day after.]

THE GARDENER.

[From Cobb's Silk Manuel.]

CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY TREE.

The only appropriate food for the silk worm is the leaf of the mulberry tree. It should be the first business therefore of the silk grower, to provide himself with the source of a constant supply of mulberry leaves. The greater his supply of this article, the greater will be his crop of silk, as the eggs of the insect are procured to any amount with ease and cheapness. Having the eggs of the insect, and a sufficient quantity of food at hand, ordinary care on the part of the proprietor will ensure a good crop. It is now abundantly proved that there is no great obstacle in the soil or climate of there United States to raising silk to a vast amount. As there is a difference in the quality of the mulberry leaves for raising silk, it should be the object of the cultivator to propagate the best kind. The white mulberry has been found superior to the purple or native red, and the plants are easily produced from the seed.

The white mulberry tree differs from the red in its general appearance. The bark is smooth and of a lighter colour. The leaves are thinner, smaller, and of a lighter green colour. The fruit is of a whitish gray colour, and of a vapid sweetness to the taste, and is of little value for the table compared with the black. But the silk insect prefers red, the Tartarian species, or the paper mulberry, and it has been found upon experiment, that if these different species are given at the same time to the insect, it will eat the white first. This species came originally from China, and it is said that it is always used in China.

The Seed of the Mulberry.

One ounce of good seed will be sufficient to produce 5000 trees. The seed is easily obtained from the fruit in the following manner. When the fruit begins to ripen, every morning the tree should be shaken, and the fruit that falls gathered with that which had fallen before; if enough is not gathered in one morning, several successive gatherings may be collected; but the fruit should not be kept over three or four days before the seed is extracted, which may be done by putting the fruit into a tub and mashing it till the berries are completely worked into a common mass. Then pour water into it and stir it briskly, and the pulp may be separated from the seed. Then pour off the water, with all the seed that floats, (for that is worthless,) and renew the washing till the seed is clean, when it may be drained, spread out on cloths, and dried in the shade. When perfectly dry, it should be put into a tight vessel, and kept in a dry place. It should never be exposed to the light, air or dampness, more than is absolutely necessary. The seed may be obtained at a reasonable rate at most of the seed stores, and I have bought it in Mansfield, Conn. at the rate of a dollar per pound.

Sowing the Seed, choice of Soil, &c.

A soil rich, warm and mixed with much mould, is recommended as the most proper for a nursery of mulberry trees. New shoots should have ground easy to penetrate. The ground should be ploughed the preceding fall, and again ploughed two or three times in the spring, and made light and friable; two or three dressings of manure well ploughed in would be of essential service; the ground may be levelled with a hoe or rake, and the seed sown in drills about the first of May, much in the same way as our farmers sow carrots. The weeds must be carefully destroyed, and in dry times watering will be beneficial. I have sown the mulberries in July, and they have sprouted and come on rapidly, but the frosts of winter in our climate (New England) have been too severe for them. I would recommend to sow the seed in the spring. From the quarter of an acre of ground the last season, I had over 10,000 plants, produced from seed sown in the spring in the way above-mentioned, some of them upwards of a foot in height. Those that are intended for transplanting may be taken up in the fall, and put out of the way of frost in a cellar, the roots being covered with loam. Those left standing may be covered with light manure or old hay. The frost will be apt to kill the young and tender tops, but the shoots will start from the bottom in the spring with great luxuriance. The seed plant is undoubtedly best, both for food, for worms, and duration: it is also the most convenient mode of getting the trees, as seed enough can be sent by mail to any part of the Union to produce an orchard sufficient to feed several millions of worms. I cannot believe that any other mode can be pursued to much advantage in this country; but as some may be fond of trying experiments in other modes of culture, the following are laid down as sometimes used in Europe.

(To be continued.)

SILK CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

The exhibition of Mr. Gay, to which I alluded in a former letter, of machinery for the reeling and manufacture of silk, continues to excite great interest here. The more this subject is examined, the greater its importance to the country appears. All the writers, heretofore, who have treated it, have considered the *manufacture* of silk as a branch which might be introduced into this country at some remote period; but, that we could not engage in it under a series of years.—They have urged the great importance of the culture of silk, as an article of exportation; and they seem to have taken for granted that any effort on our part to manufacture it must prove abortive and ruinous. The same was formerly said of cotton and wool: but experience has already shown, that American genius is altogether adequate to any undertaking of this kind. Our cotton and woollen goods are considered fully equal to those of foreign manufacture, and in some instances, successfully compete with them in foreign markets. It may be said that we ought to establish in our country the culture of silk before we attempt its manufacture. The one is undoubtedly desirable if the other cannot be attained. But if both can be introduced, at the same

time, it is still more desirable—for the culture and manufacture are reciprocally beneficial to each other; the former as contributing to furnish the raw material for the latter; and the latter as furnishing a sure and convenient market for the former. If the manufacture be established, it could be supplied with raw silk from abroad, until the domestic supply should be sufficient. The very fact of its establishment would greatly encourage the culture, and be the means of furnishing a supply of the domestic material much sooner than it could otherwise be expected.

The only question then is, whether we can engage in the manufacture, relying temporarily for a partial supply of the raw material from abroad. This question, I think, is fully answered by the experiment already made by Mr. Gay, in his manufactory at Providence. He has used silk imported from Canton, and produced fabrics which are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to the same kind of goods of foreign manufacture; and he avers they can be thus made at a fair profit. Why then shall we not start the manufacture as well as the culture? England has introduced the manufacture of silk at great expense. The peculiarity of her climate does not permit the culture of it. It has become one of the most important branches of her national industry. Several years since it was estimated that England paid for raw silk from abroad, about $9,000,000. The amount at this time is probably much greater. France, too, although her climate enables her to grow silk to a great extent, imports the raw material to an amount exceeding $20,000.000. If American ingenuity can attain the art of manufacturing silk, it would seem that there ought to be no obstacle to our engaging in it. Mr. Gay claims to have made material improvements in the machineay for reeling as well as weaving. He is about taking out patents for those improvements.

There is no reason why American invention should not improve this, as it did the cotton machinery. Every encouragement should be given to such laudable undertakings. Few men of capital are willing to embark their means in any branch of industry, unless it promises a fair profit in return. Individuals might be induced to contribute, moderately, and unite for the purpose of such an experiment. This can only be done by companies authorised by law for that purpose, thereby combining the necessary means to make the experiment, which individual enterprise or individual associations could not accomplish. This subject is becoming one of vast importance to the United States, and every facility should be afforded to aid and encourage the enterprise of those who are willing to engage in it.

Potatoes.—Experiments with potatoes have been carried on, with great care, in the Horticultural Society's garden, for some years past, and the results given in two papers, by Dr. Lindley, the last of which is just published in part vi. of the Hort. Trans., vol. i. second series. From this paper it appears that the opinion entertained by Mr. Knight, and a number of other persons, of the superior production of whole tubers over sets, is unfounded. The same result, it is stated, has also been arrived at by Sir George Mackenzie, from experiments made by him at Rosshire. Other instances will be found in our First Additional Supplement to our Encyclopedia of Agriculture, just published.—*Loudon's Magazine.*

Leaves of Potatoes.—Leaves piled up in a pen, with alternate thin strata of swarmp mud, when partially decomposed, are found a superior preparation for the Irish potatoe crop. Put around the roots of fruit trees, this compost has been found to produce a healthy and vigorous growth. Its operation has been much increased in its efficacy, by the addition of lime to the mass. The finest Irish potatoes that I have seen produced in a southern clime were produced by the addition of this compost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ICE BOAT.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

We have to-day received an acconnt of an experiment made during the last week by R. J. Stevens, Esq., to whose scientific improvements and discoveries in mechanics and untiring industry, our country and the world is more indebted for its travelling facilities than to any living individual. It appears that Mr. Stevens has invented an apparatus, by which a boat may be driven, with certainty and safety, through ice of any thickness, and for which he is aboat taking out a patent.—This, we are gratified to learn, is no matter of speculation or mere theory,—the apparatus has already been applied to the steamboat Newark, and the result was, that she made her way through the fresh water ice of the Newark bay (where she had been frozen in during the cold weather) with the greatest ease. Since that time she has continued her regular and daily trips to Newark.

In view of the various and beneficial results which must flow from this invaluable discovery, we look upon it as second only in importance to the invention of steamboats and rail roads. It will effect a rapid and salutary change in our business and commercial arrangements, by enabling us to continue the intercourse with our sister states at a season, in which heretofore there has been little or none; and we venture to predict, that for the future no stoppage of the intercourse between New York and any place south of it, need take place by reason of the ice. If this contrivance answers the expectations of the scientific and unpresuming inventor—and those who know him, know he is not much given to boasting, or to be sanguine over much—we may soon look forward to make the winter passage to Albany, with the same ease and certainty we make the summer one. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brunswick, Newark, and various other places, will feel the value of this improvement; but to our own gay and thriving Gotham—our "Sea Girt Isle"—this only was wanting to secure to her forever, the pre-eminence to which her situation and resources entitle her. Mr. Stevens has rarely, if ever, taken out a patent for his numberless improvements in steam engines, which have increased the speed of our boats from six to sixteen miles an hour; but they have heretofore been freely given to such as chose to adopt them. We hope, therefore, that he may be enabled in this case, so to word his specification (no easy matter) as to reap the advantages the law was intended to confer upon those who devote their time and talents in improvements, by which so many are benefitted.

AMERICAN STONE—A NEWLY DISCOVERED CEMENT.—Longinus never made a truer remark than when he said a "democracy was the cradle of science." The unfettered mind, expanding to its utmost power of extension, under free laws and institutions, developes powers that lie dormant and repressed beneath the chains of a monarchy and despotism. Discoveries and inventions are created in the combinations of thought, which seem almost magical and supernatural compared with the results of intellectual operations in governments of force. Our own country has demonstrated the truth of these remarks in her Franklin, her Fulton, Whitney, and many others, and in the astonishing rapidity with which she has applied and improved upon almost every useful art.

We now come to record another remarkable invention, which has before been slighdy alluded to, but of which we can now, from our own personal observation of the specimens, and from further information obtained from the inventor, speak in more positive terms.—Mr. Obadiah Parker, a native of New Hampshire, and for many years past a respectable resident in Onondaga county, in our state, and now in this city, has, after numerous experiments, discovered a composition stucco or cement—which, from a state of liquid mortar, hardens in a few days—say eight or ten—into a solid substance or stone, as impenetrable almost as granite, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. It is, apparently, chiefly of a calcareous nature, or like the hardest kind of marble. Any color may be given to it; and it not only defies, but actually acquires greater density and solidity, and less brittleness, under the changes of the atmosphere. He has obtained a series of patents—and at Catskill, recently built, as a specimen, the wall of a small edifice eight feet high, which in eight days—recalling to mind the fable of Medusa, was perfectly *petrified* with its door, windows, &c, all of which is testified to by the owner to us personally, and by the certificate of the judges of the county and the principal citizens of the place. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such a discovery. It surpasses, without doubt, all other cements; and the material is so cheap, that entire houses, of any shape or dimensions, fortifications, canals, aqueducts, &c. may be thus built up in a few days, which would utterly supersede brick and stone, and effect a complete revolution in architecture. What will not art yet imitate and accomplish?—*N. Y. Star.*

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Monthly Strawberry—Horticultural Books; Prince's treatise on Horticulture—Herbemonte's Madeira Grape—Singular Grafting—Green Vegetable Manure—Scraps of Intelligence—Management of Farm Dung—Geological Survey of Virginia—The American Horse—the Flemish Horse—Sheep Husbandry—Cure for big head in Horses—Disease of a young Pointer—Culture of the Mulberry—Silk Culture and Manufacture—Potatoes—Potatoe Leaves—New Ice Boat—American (artificial) Stone.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 00	2 50
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 00	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	3 00	4 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	62	——
White,	"	60	——
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	16	17½
North Carolina,	"	——	——
Upland,	"	17½	18½
FEATHERS,	pound.	35	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 50
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 00	1 75
Do. do. baker's	"	5 50	6 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	4 75	5 00
Super Howard street,	"	4 87	4 94
" " wagon price,	"	4 75	4 81
City Mills, extra,	"	——	4 94
Do.	"	——	4 87
Susquehanna,	"	——	——
Rye,	"	——	——
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	3 00	——
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	——
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	——	——
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	5 75	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	——	——
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	15	——
second,	"	13	——
refuse,	"	11	——
LIME,	bushel.	28	30
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	30	33
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	100	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 00	——
Ground,	barrel.	1 87	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	——	——
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 25	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 05	1 15
Red,	"	1 02	1 05
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls	gallon.	30	31
" in hhds	"	29½	30
" wagon price,	"	26½	26
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	——	1 75
To Wheeling,	"	——	2 00
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	52 *to* 62	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	46 52	26 26
Three fourths Merino,	"	39 46	29 26
One half do.	"	35 39	25 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	32 34	22 24
Pulled,	"	33 35	23 26

BENE SEED.

JUST RECEIVED at this Establishment, and for sale, by the pound or in 12½ cent papers, a small quantity of the seed of this most valuable plant. It is very efficacious in the Bowel Complaints of children, and not difficult to be administered. The seed should be planted in April, in hills like beans, and the leaves will be in perfection in June. Two or three leaves being put into a tumbler of spring water, for 10 or 15 minutes, convert it into a mucilage, which being tasteless, children readily drink.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

SINCLAIR & MOORE offer for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, near Pratt street wharf, a general assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved kinds, adapted to the different kinds of lands and various purposes of the farmer.

Among them are the self-sharpening Plough, which has the advantage of a moveable steel point from 15 to 24 inches long, which can be reversed, as a bevel is formed by wearing, and advanced as it becomes shorter, so as to bring into actual wear from 12 to 18 inches of solid wrought bar—of assorted sizes, from the small seed plough to large three horse.

Wood's patent Plough, of assorted sizes, with cast shares
Sinclair & Moore's improved do do do do
McCormick's improved do do wrought shares
Barshear, from 1 horse to heavy 3 horse, do do
Cary Plough, having the shape of the old well known Cary, but has a cast mould board and wrought share —2 sizes
BuffaloPlough, a well formed mould board for stiff lands, with cast shares
Double and single shovel Ploughs. ALSO,
Cultivators, with wrought and cast tires
Do do made to expand
Harrows of different sizes and forms
Wheat Fans, from 15 to $35
Corn Shellers of the best patterns
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, 20 inch box, adapted to horse or water power, capable of cutting 75 to 100 bushels per hour, price $75
14 inch box hand power, 45
11 inch do do do 27

And a general assortment of small articles—such as Hay and Manure Forks: Spades; Shovels; Mattocks; Picks; Hoes; Trace Chains; Hames; Straw Knives.—Also, Thompson's superior cast steel Axes, and other Tools, wove Wire for fans, screens, cellar windows, &c.

FIELD SEEDS—Clover, timothy, herds, orchard grass, tall meadow, oat grass seed, and millet seed at lowest market prices—150 bushels prime seed oats.

March 10.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS,

PROPRIETORS of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, announce the following Catalogues, with greatly reduced prices. Catalogues, which are distributed gratis on application, post paid.

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, pp. 90.
No. 2 Bulbous and Tuberous rooted PLANTS, double Dahlias, &c., pp. 24.
No. 3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, pp. 44.
No. 4. American Indigenous TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, pp. 50.
No. 5. A Catalogue of Garden, Agricultural and Flower SEEDS
No. 6. Do. do. do. in French
BOOKS—Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 75 cents
" " on the Vine, $1 50
Prince's Treatise on Fruits, or Pomological Manual, containing accurate descriptions in detail of about 800 varieties of Fruits, in two vols. - - - 2 00

The Books and Catalogues can be transmitted by mail at a postage of 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 cents.

Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis TREES, at $25 per hundred, or $4 1-2 per dozen, and cuttings $6 per hundred.

GRAPE VINES of various kinds, at $3 per dozen, and $20 per hundred, and upwards.

RASPBERRIES, of fine kind, at from 5 to $8 per hundred.

Large red, and large yellow Antwerp, large red Barnet, Taylor's Paragon, and Beehive RASPBERRIES, at $16 per hundred, or $2 1-2 per dozen.

Large Dutch CURRANTS, $12 per hundred, or $2 1-4 per dozen.

Largest Lancashire GOOSEBERRIES, comprising all the choicest varieties and colors, $20 per hundred or $3 per dozen.

Double Dahlias, each distinct by name, selected by us, at $3, 4 1-2 and 6 per dozen.

☞ Orders sent direct per mail, will be executed with pointed attention, and shipped or forwarded precisely as directed. feb 24—3t

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THE Subscriber has just received by the ship Canada a splendid assortment of English and Dutch Garden and Field Seeds. The respectability of the gentleman by whom these seeds were raised warrants me in recommending them with perfect confidence. But to be certain of the quality and to prevent disappointment to purchasers, proofsamples of each sort are taken and will be fully tested in hotbeds prepared for the purpose.

The most prominent received are—

600 lbs. Cabbage Seed, principally of Early Scotch York, Large York, Bullock's Heart, Early George, Sugar Loaf, Drum Head and Flat Dutch. The above named Early York is the dwarf or short stalk variety raised by one of the first Gardeners near Edinburgh.

500 lbs. Mason's short top scarlet, red, and white Turnip, long white and salmon Radish Seed.

50 lbs. Salsafy or Vegetable Oyster.

8 bushels broad Windsor, long pod, and other English Beans.

10 lbs. Early and Late Cauliflower Seed, raised from the large Dutch Cauliflower. The quality of this seed may be estimated by reference to the Cauliflowers, whose merits received the premium from the Horticultural Society last year.

10 lbs. Brocoli Seed, finest English sorts.

100 bushels Early and Marrowfat Peas, among which are Bishop's early Dwarf, Spanish Dwarf Fan and Knight's Dwarf, Honey, all fine new sorts, very prolific and growing, only 12 inches high.

375 lbs. Early Dutch Turnips, white Tankard, Yellow Bullock, White Globe and Dale's new Hybred Turnip Seed.

15 lbs. Borecole or Kale Seed of various sorts.

FIELD SEEDS.

30 bushels St Foin or Espersett and Field Burnett; Spring Vitches or Tares; 100 lbs. Mangold Wurzell; 10 bushels early Potatoes; 5 best English sorts; 10 bushels English Lawn Grass; 200 lbs. Mustard Seed; 15 bushels Perennial Ray Grass; 300 lbs. Rape or Cole Seed; 20 bushels English Oats; 3 best sorts; 300 lbs. white Dutch Clover; 360 lbs. Lucerne; also a small parcel of Yellow and Scarlet Trefoil, &c.

IN STORE.

Parsnip Seed, Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Cress, Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Onion, Squash, Corn Salad, Artichoke, Swiss Chard, Celery, &c. Nearly all the last named Seeds were raised by R. S. Senr. at the Clairmont Nursery, and are of the finest quality.

Orders for Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Plants received. For particulars, see catalogues; to be had gratis.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.
At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural
March 3. Repository, Light near Pratt street.

SUPERIOR CATTLE FOR SALE,

OF the Devon, and Devon & Short Horn blood, at Brookland Wood Farm, the residence of Richard Caton, ten miles from Baltimore, on the Susquehanna Rail Road, and on the Falls Turnpike Road, consisting of

Devon Bulls, Heifers and Calves, of all ages of each denomination, from 8 months to 4 years—price, forty to one hundred dollars each, according to age and quality.

Devon and Durham Bulls, the offspring of Devon Cows, by the Short Horn Durham Bull Tecumseh. It is supposed by those persons in England who have dairies of this species, that they will be found superior to all others, uniting the beauty of form, hardiness of constitution, propensity to fatten, and richness of milk appertaining to the Devon blood, and product of milk of the Durham—price, forty to one hundred dollars. Apply to

Feb. 3, 1835. THOMAS BEVAN, Manager.

GAMA GRASS SEED

JUST received, and for sale at this Establishment—Price 50 cents per ounce.

The Invoice including packing mats, &c. amounts to $30, and the whole will be sold for $20, which may be sent to

I. I. HITCHCOCK.
Amer. Farm. Estab.

CLOVER SEED AND SEED OATS.

350 bush. Clover Seed
2500 do Seed Oats, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
LUTHER J. COX,
feb 17 4t Corner Calvert and Pratt st.